



TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

M A N A G E R S

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

PRESENTED TO THE ASSOCIATION,

At their Annual Meeting, February 6th, 1860.

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PHILADELPHIA:

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1860.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 6, 1860.

THE Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Contributors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was held at the Institution, at 4 o'clock P.M., on Monday, February 6th, 1860.

On motion of A. G. Waterman, Hon. Samuel Breek was called to the chair, and Morris Patterson was appointed Seeretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

The Annual Report of the Managers to the Association was presented, with the accompanying doceuments; and, on motion of Jno. C. Cresson, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and, with the accompanying documents, be referred to the Board of Managers, this day to be elected.

On motion of Mr. Waterman, it was resolved, in Article 5th of the Constitution, to strike out the words "first Monday in the month of February," in the 14th line, and insert "third Thursday in Deember;" which was unanimously agreed to. Also, in the 15th line of the same Article, to strike out the words "after the present one." Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Waterman, the Meeting then proceeded to the election of Offieers and Managers for the ensuing year.

Dr. A. E. Stocker and T. S. Wiegand were appointed Tellers.

The Tellers reported the following named gentlemen as unanimously elected, and they were thereupon deelared Offieers and Managers of the Institution for the ensuing year :

PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY WM. F. PACKER,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL BRECK.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
A. G. WATERMAN,
J. FRANCIS FISHER,
FRANKLIN PEALE,
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
JOHN C. CRESSON.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
THEODORE CUYLER.

TREASURER.
ROBERT PATTERSON.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEON.
WM. BYRD PAGE, M.D.

MANAGERS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D.,	PIERCE BUTLER,
ALFRED L. ELWYN, M.D.,	JAMES DUNDAS,
A. V. PARSONS,	JOHN WIEGAND,
WM. R. LEJEE,	NAPOLEON B. KNEASS,
MORRIS PATTERSON,	WILLIAM M. CAMAC, M.D.,
THOMAS C. JAMES,	JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CASPAR MORRIS, M.D.,	EDWARD TOWNSEND.

On motion, adjourned.

MORRIS PATTERSON,
Secretary.

SAMUEL BRECK,
Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

William R. Lejee, James Dundas.	Pieree Butler, James S. Biddle.
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INSTRUCTION.

Robley Dunglison, M.D., J. Franeis Fisher,	A. L. Elwyn, M.D., John C. Cresson,
	William M. Camae, M.D,

HOUSEHOLD.

A. G. Waterman, T. S. Kirkbride, M.D.,	Morris Patterson, Napoleon B. Kneass,
	John Wiegand.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Franklin Peale,	A. V. Parsons,
	Caspar Morris, M.D.,

HOME.

Thomas C. James, Franklin Peale,	A. G. Waterman, John C. Cresson,
	Edward Townsend.

FEMALE VISITORS.

Mrs. J. K. Kane, Mrs. A. G. Waterman, Mrs. F. Peale,	Mrs. A. L. Elwyn, Mrs. J. C. Cresson, Mrs. John Butler.
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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL.
WILLIAM CHAPIN.

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.
EDWARD P. CAPP, MARY E. WOODWARD.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
SARAH J. MCINTIRE, MARY A. MALLETT,
ELIZABETH A. FENNIMORE, SARAH LYNCH.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.
ERNEST PFEIFFER.

ASSISTANTS.
AMBROSE KARRIGAN, PETER WEAVER,
MARIAS GILL.

PREFECT.
WILLIAM L. HUMPHREYS.

MASTER OF HANDICRAFT.
EDWIN T. MCINTIRE.

ASSISTANT.
WILLIAM McMILLEN.

TEACHER OF BROOM-MAKING.
C. H. SHAW.

MISTRESS OF HANDICRAFT.
LEAH ANN SHARPLESS.

MATRON.
MRS. ELIZA WHITE.

ASSISTANT MATRON.
REBECCA COLLINS.

SALESMAN.
CHARLES KELLY.

VISITING PHYSICIAN.
A. E. STOCKER, M.D.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

On behalf of the Managers, the President of the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," submits to the contributors, a brief statement, introductory to the report of the Principal, of the affairs of the great charity-school, now under their management.

In the communication of last year, they dwelt, at some length, upon a subject that concerns the welfare of those pupils, who, at no very distant day, may reach an age that will require some relaxation from labor, without, however, ceasing altogether from work.

Nature favors singularly the Blind, by giving them a superior aptitude to learn, and great strength of memory to retain and apply whatever has been taught them. Their energy and industry are remarkable. Nevertheless, they need the agency of a *seeing* superintendence, especially in the purchase of the raw material, and the sale of it when manufactured. This

supervision in some cases seemed so indispensable, that so far back as 1850, a scheme was adopted, to provide under our own roof, a retreat for a limited number of pupils, chiefly females, and not much varying from twenty, whose parents or guardians were not in circumstances to support them, or who were entirely without homes. They had finished their education, and conducted themselves commendably. We could not dismiss them at the risk of their losing, in idleness, poverty, and perhaps vice, all the knowledge that they had acquired while under our care; hence the establishment of the well-known department of the "*Home.*" Here, about nine years ago, the first experiment was made to ascertain whether a community of blind individuals, working in a class, as it were, could earn, from month to month and year to year, a sum sufficient to pay their board and supply themselves with neat, comfortable, and genteel clothing. The undertaking has completely succeeded. It is true that hitherto most, if not all, the inmates of the Home, have been young, skilful and healthy, and have wholly, or nearly so, been self-supporters. But many of them are now approaching middle-age, and it behooves the Managers, as an act of prudence, as well as benevolence, to consider in advance the best mode of continuing to them their career of happiness when old age overtakes them. At that period of life, the deficiency between their earnings and the cost of their support

will be annually increasing. How is it to be supplied ? We answer, by adding to a fund already commenced testamentary bequests, and donations in any other charitable mode. These we now solicit from a benevolent and charitable public. The investment will be eminently useful for years and years to come. So important do we consider the gradual formation of this fund until it reaches an amount sufficient for future operation, that the Principal has dwelt upon it much at large in his accompanying Report to us, and to which we refer our friends. The handicraft labor in our work-shops, during the year 1859, shows an astonishing result, and is a proof of great industry. During that period forty-two thousand (42,000) brushes and twenty-six thousand (26,000) corn-brooms have been made ; besides door-mats, carpeting, bead-work, and various kinds of knitting ; the value of all which, by estimation, is thirteen thousand dollars !

The Report of the Principal shows also the pleasing state of discipline, contentment, comfort and well-being, which pervades our large school of one hundred and fifty-three pupils.

Of this number, there are from Pennsylvania, one hundred and thirty-two ; from New Jersey, twelve, and from the State of Delaware, four. The Legislatures of these three States, which are in juxtaposition, and our Institution nearly central, have liberally patronized us ; and crowded as we are, we will endeavor to make

room for any additional number of pupils which may be recommended by them.

During the past summer and autumn, we have lost by death a female of the *Home* department; and from our own Board a valued member,—ISAAC ELLIOTT, Esq. As a justly-merited tribute to his memory, Resolutions were passed at a special meeting, placed on the minutes, and communicated to his family, specifying, in terms of great respect and warm affection, the deep regret which his death had occasioned to us, his colleagues.

On behalf of the Managers,

SAMUEL BRECK,

President.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GENTLEMEN: Each successive Annual Report is a record of enlarged results. Our accommodations, notwithstanding continued enlargement and economy of space, are constantly filled. Needy applicants are, at the present time, knocking at our doors for entrance, waiting impatiently for the first vacancies. We have never yet refused any eligible blind applicant, but we are frequently compelled to defer them for some time.

The number of pupils at the present time (Jan. 2, 1860). including those in the workshops, is one hundred and fifty-three.

On the 1st January, 1859, there were	.	.	151	.
Discharged, or left during the year,	.	.	30	
Died,	.	.	1	
Received during the year,	.	.	33	
Remaining,	.	.	153	

Of this number there are

From Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	132	.
" New Jersey,	.	.	.	.	12	
" Delaware,	.	.	.	.	4	
" All other places,	.	.	.	.	5	
				Total,	.	153

Twenty-three of these contribute in part to their own support, as assistant teachers, or by their industry. Ten are pay pupils in full or in part, including four day scholars.

The teachers and other officers have been faithful and successful in the discharge of their duties.

In September last, Mr. JOSEPH FLEMING, the principal teacher, resigned, to accept a position in the Missouri Institution, for which he is well qualified. His place has been supplied by Mr. EDW. P. CAPP, a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, who has given promising evidence of his ability and faithfulness.

We have been favored with good health through the year. One death occurred, out of the Institution, during vacation—Miss Rebecca Raney—a member of “The Home.”

Several most useful additions have been made to our Buildings during the year. A two-storied extension has been made to the workshops, embracing also a Printing Room; a Store House for Broom Corn, and a large Piazza, extending the entire length of the east end of the building, and on the north, making about 135 feet of inclosed walk, in which the female pupils can exercise at all times.

Over three years since, an additional building was erected, which secured to us several class-rooms and accommodations for fourteen more pupils. In the following year the houses on Twentieth Street, on our premises, were raised an additional story, by which rooms for eleven more adult workmen were provided, securing also a more entire separation of the adults from young pupils.

Another long-needed improvement of permanent value, just completed, is a thorough *pipe drainage* of the whole premises to the street culvert.

All these improvements have been forced by a growing necessity, by a continued increase of numbers, and an enlargement of our manufacturing operations. They have required considerable expenses, drawn from current receipts and other funds devoted to the educational and charitable purposes of the Institution. A portion of these outlays is from the Fund pledged to outfits of graduates in indigent circumstances. This fund, with other means thus withdrawn, should be replaced, to enable the Institution to carry out faithfully its important benevolent objects.

It is the settled policy of nearly all the States to provide the entire buildings, and all necessary expenses, of their Benevolent Institutions. There is no reasonable doubt that an application to the Legislature of our own State, for a special appropriation to pay these most necessary expenses, will be promptly met; as all just and reasonable requirements for the unfortunate ever have been by the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania.

Our system of instruction has been so often explained in previous Reports, that I shall confine myself at present mainly to topics which involve, in a larger sense, the future welfare of the Blind in connection with their industrial capacities, and on which some differences of opinion and policy still exist among the Institutions themselves. I remark in a summary manner, therefore, that instruction has been given during the past year on the following subjects, viz.,

Orthography with definitions, Geography (with an excellent series of maps and hemispheres),* Reading, Grammar, Writing, Pin-type printing, and Braille's System, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Evidences of Christianity, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Natural History, "Useful Knowledge," General Literature, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A public examination was held on these branches at the close of the last term.

A system of Physical Education, with dumb bell exercises, has also been introduced. The elements of Physiology are made a prominent part of our studies, and open air exercise is constantly enjoined.

Too much importance can scarcely be given to the proper ventilation of our public Institutions, where a large number of persons are constantly living; and to the advantage of *frequent recesses* for healthy exercise.

The pupils receive religious and biblical instruction on the Sabbath, all denominational views being carefully excluded. They all attend public worship on that day in places of their own or their parents' choice.

The Musical Department, with its fine Orchestra of 32 performers, and a large chorus, under the direction of Mr. E. Pfeiffer, continues to sustain its good reputation. The Wednesday afternoon exercises are always crowded. Our musical pupils are prepared for situations as church organists, teachers and tuners of the piano.

Fifty-two of our former graduates have been, or are now engaged as principals and teachers in different

* Manufactured by George Snider, Philadelphia.

Institutions, or as organists and teachers of music, and piano tuners, &c.

The questions that press more or less upon all the Institutions, especially the older—the right solution of which so nearly affects their usefulness—may be stated as follows:

1. WHAT TRADES ARE BEST ADAPTED TO THE GREAT MASS OF BLIND PERSONS?

2. SHOULD THE INSTITUTIONS CONTINUE THEIR AID TO THOSE WHO HAVE ACQUIRED USEFUL TRADES THEREIN, AND IF SO, IN WHAT MANNER?

In regard to the first: some few mechanical branches are common both to the Institutions in Europe and the United States,—such as mat-weaving, &c. Basket-work is generally taught in Great Britain, and was, formerly, in several of the Institutions here, but it is now almost entirely abandoned. Twine, lobby-cloth, and sash-cord are made to some extent in Great Britain, but not in the United States. Ornamental parlor rugs, formerly made in this country, have been given up as slow and unprofitable. Brush-making and mat-tress-making are pursued actively in some of our Institutions; but to a very limited extent in England and Paris, and on the Continent. The corn-broom manufacture has, within a few years, become a prominent branch with several of our Institutions. This trade has not yet, I think, been introduced into the European Institutions.

These differences in the selected branches of industry for those afflicted in the same way, are doubtless owing in part to local circumstances, and much, per-

haps, to that inertia which resists change from years of habit in special kinds of labor.

Of the chief branches of handicraft now pursued in the Institutions of this country, mattress-making, mat and carpet weaving, are not to any general extent suitable for graduates. Mattress-making must be confined principally to the larger cities, and even there the blind workmen are almost entirely dependent upon the Institutions for employment. A blind man will rarely think of following it alone in a city, much less in the small country neighborhood, where his home associations should attract him. A mat and carpet weaver will find a corner only here and there, with any prospect of support.

Brush-making possesses many advantages as a snug and portable business, but this also is confined chiefly to the larger towns. As there are always a considerable number of blind persons who will remain in large cities, like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, brush and mattress-making may safely be pursued in reference to the probable residents in those places; but no system of handicraft can be profitable to the working blind, nor safe for the Institutions, beyond this limit. Such a policy must compel an Institution to employ more workmen than its sales will warrant, or throw them helplessly upon the charities of the community.

Shut out from all other workshops, where will the blind mechanic apply? Why aggravate his misfortune by teaching him trades in which his hopes of self-support are doomed to disappointment in a life of idleness? He asks employment,—there is none for

him; he seeks it elsewhere,—it is denied. He has one wretched resource left,—charity and the alms-house.

It was not for this lamentable conclusion that legislative bounty has ever been invoked or granted. Any considerable failure in this direction is not only so far a departure from the just responsibility to the State which such institutions assume, but it is a violation of the universal public sympathy which led to their foundation.

What, then, is the great practical duty indicated by these facts? Manifestly, *to teach the blind workman that trade of which he can become an entire master.* He must be prepared to begin his work with the raw material, and finish it without the assistance of *seeing* persons. The material should be cheap, and conveniently at hand in every part of the country. The manufactured article should be perishable, and in universal demand. The trade should be especially calculated for small country towns and agricultural districts.

These most important requirements are found more completely in the manufacture of *Corn Brooms* than in any other trade now taught to the Blind.

The result to the Institutions is not less important than to the Pupils. All the older Institutions have looked with just apprehension to the increase and accumulation of blind workmen depending upon them for employment and support. Of all the trades enumerated, Broom-making is the only one calculated to avert the impending evil. While mattress and brush-making confine the workmen to the city, broom-making invites him to the country. A large portion of

the pupils belong to the interior; their homes and friends are there; and they should always be encouraged to return thither, where their success will be more certain than among strangers in a large city.

I consider this simple trade, small as its profits are, as presenting a happy solution to an increasing difficulty, which has discouraged many of the Directors of these Institutions, and proved already disastrous to so many of the Blind. Combined with another salutary measure (to be noticed presently), it may be the means of providing forever, in every Institution, a relief from superabundant workmen, and overstocked warerooms of unsaleable goods.

Our Institutions, in general, have not been successful, thus far, in providing handicraft of a useful and profitable kind for female pupils. Fancy bead, worsted and crochet work, of exceeding beauty and graceful patterns, made by their practised touch alone, proves how much skill may be exhibited by those who have never seen light, and have no appreciable idea of the colors they so tastefully combine. But the sale of these is limited almost entirely to the Institutions in which they are produced. They can never become a permanent reliance to the female graduate at her own home. Paper-Box making has been tried, but it is liable to the same radical objection,—it cannot be carried with them, and must be useless elsewhere. The manufacture of *Palm-Leaf Hats* has been successfully introduced in the Indiana Institution, and from favorable answers to inquiries made, we are encouraged to make a trial of it here as a branch of female industry.

II. The second question stated, as pressing for solu-

tion, is: SHOULD THE INSTITUTIONS CONTINUE THEIR AID TO THOSE WHO HAVE ACQUIRED USEFUL TRADES THEREIN, AND IN WHAT MANNER?

When an Institution has carried a pupil through a course of instruction, or given him a mechanic art, its first duty and interest should be to induce him to go forth, and rely upon his own industry.

This can be accomplished by providing him a simple practicable trade that can be followed in the interior, as above stated; and, what is almost indispensable in most cases, allowing him an outfit to provide the simple machines and tools necessary to start his business, and for immediate expenses.

From fifty to one hundred dollars, according to circumstances, is sufficient in each case. Every Institution should be provided with a fund for this purpose, as a matter of economy to itself, as well as a most timely benefit to the recipient.

Happily, this Institution is well supplied with a Fund in the receipts of our Wednesday Musical Exercises. After expending several thousand dollars in outfits to worthy, industrious graduates, of both sexes, there still remains applicable to the same beneficent object, the sum of 2800 dollars.

While, however, it is the admitted object of our Institutions to encourage the departure of its pupils, at the expiration of their terms, by every reasonable plan, and thus prevent a growing community of dependent blind persons, there will still ever remain some who must look for employment and partial support to an Institution or Department organized for the purpose. These are persons who may not, or do not, succeed

elsewhere. Some are homeless. Others are not prepared to compete with more favored seeing workmen. They fail to support themselves fully, and if there is nothing to fall back upon, their career is rapidly downward. Discouragement, idleness, and demoralization finish what the Institution had so well begun.

Considered in the light of practical economy, the cast-off blind workman, who might, by the fostering aid of an Institution, earn two or three dollars a week, becomes helpless, and, finally, a burden upon the community. His ability to do something for his own support is sacrificed—lost to himself and to society. In a moral point of view, it is more serious than a mere question of dollars and cents. The wretchedness of a mind darkened to all external objects, willing to work but deprived of the opportunity, consigned to the pauper's doom, cannot well be described. We can never abandon them to such a fate, until every effort to avert it shall have failed.

The remedy, in my opinion, is to provide employment to a limited extent for such persons, and board at a moderate charge, where they cannot earn their board elsewhere.

This introduces us to a notice of "THE HOME," a Department established here nine years ago with the happiest results. It receives those who have been educated here, who are homeless, or unable to avail themselves of their industry elsewhere. It provides employment and charges a moderate sum for board, less than actual cost. Every inmate must be elected by a vote of the Board of Managers. Its number, at present, is limited to twenty.

Such a Department requires something beyond their earnings for its support. The Institution cannot extend its usefulness much in that direction, without a further special provision for its support. This support should be by gift or legacy. No more economical plan for doing good could well be devised than by providing a foundation for the extension of the HOME for industrious blind persons, the income of which would supply the short-comings of their little earnings.

The Manufacturing Department exhibits the following results for the year 1859:—

Number of Brushes manufactured,	.	.	41,962
“ Corn Brooms “	.	.	26,050
“ Door Mats “	.	.	480
“ Yards of Carpet “	.	.	757

The following table exhibits the progressive results for ten years, showing the number of articles of each description, and their aggregate values:—

	BRUSHES.	BROOMS.	Y'DS OF CARPET.	MATS.	WILLOW BASKETS.	GIRLS' WORK. VALUE.	TOTAL VALUE.
1850	15,941	none	307	59	286	\$564	\$4,055
1851	27,926	“	361	320	121	660	4,784
1852	32,090	“	750	922	6	886	5,756
1853	31,576	“	1,733	651	none	1,209	7,022
1854	34,566	“	2,542	66	“	1,544	8,368
1855	33,813	2,263	1,842	222	“	1,224	9,968
1856	35,518	8,430	2,633	332	“	1,310	10,904
1857	34,576	11,305	2,815	251	“	1,266	11,152
1858	30,160	19,188	1,693	399	“	1,014	10,565
1859	41,962	26,050	757	480	“	1,059	13,018

Our DICTIONARY FOR THE BLIND, printed in Roman

capitals, is nearly completed. It will be a valuable and long-desired addition to the library of books printed in raised letters.

It is exceedingly desirable that some comprehensive plan should be devised for uniting all the Institutions and States in providing a Printing Fund for the Blind, on a uniform system. We need a regular course of *Class Books*, and a series of well-selected *Reading Books* of standard literature. We need more *Books of Reference* in a condensed form. The two kinds of letters now used in this country might be combined, and thus preserve the advantages of both. The *Roman Capitals* with the Boston *Lower Case*, as modified, might be united so as to introduce the use of Capitals in the beginning of sentences and in all cases where required, as in the print for seeing persons. This would be very desirable and instructive to all learners besides the advantage of their acquiring both characters at the same time. It would also place the American Institutions in closer connection with those of Great Britain, where many of the books are printed in the Roman letter.

Books for the blind should not only be largely increased in number, but furnished at a lower price. They are so dear (at an average of \$2.50 to \$3.00 a volume), as to place them beyond the reach of a majority of blind persons. If a Printing Fund could be raised by some united action, favored by the State Legislatures, a Congressional donation of public lands, and by private contribution, sufficient to prepare, set up, and stereotype a series of books as indicated, they could be furnished to Institutions and blind persons at

the cost of paper and binding only. Larger editions than 100, 200, or 300 of each work, as at present, could be printed and circulated, reducing the cost also in proportion. Some effort, in this direction, it is earnestly to be hoped, will be made at an early day.

Several valuable measures and suggestions were adopted at the Convention of Superintendents and Teachers of all the American Institutions for the Blind, held in New York, in 1853, which have not yet been carried into effect by the Committees to whom the subjects were referred. They are even more important now than at that time.

I have thus aimed to present a plain and practical statement of the condition and progress of our own Institution, with some suggestions on the general system and policy, which, in my humble opinion, would enlarge the usefulness of the Institutions of our country, and relieve them from future embarrassment.

Grateful to the DIVINE BEING for the prosperous condition of the Institution, and with a firm reliance on His blessing for the future, this Report is

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CHAPIN,

January 2, 1860.

PRINCIPAL.

A P P E N D I X.

STATEMENTS EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE INSTITUTION IN 1859.

BY MALE PUPILS AND WORKMEN.

29,354 Hand-Scrubs,
3,459 Hair Brushes,
2,046 Shoe “
1,667 Dusting “
1,228 Horse “
 779 Wall “
1,436 Clamps,
 700 Window and Sweeping Brushes,
 625 Cloth Brushes,
 280 Hat “
 225 Stove and Bedstead Brushes,
 113 Printers, Crumb, and Flesh Brushes.

41,912	Brushes, total value,	.	.	.	.	.	\$6,618	42
25,723	Corn Brooms	}	“	.	.	.	4,813	50
327	Whisk	“	}	.	.	.		
757	Yards of Carpet,	.	.	.	.	.	184	60
480	Door Mats,	.	.	.	.	.	341	62
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	\$11,958	14

BY FEMALE PUPILS.

3,442 Articles of Bead Work,
135 Tidies,
37 Horse Nets,
318 Purses, Lamp Mats, &c.,
 Sewing for the House.

Value,	.	.	.	.	.	1,059	98
Total value,	.	.	.	.	.	\$13,018	12

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

DR.

To Value of finished goods on hand, January 1, 1859,	\$2,819 15
“ Value of raw material on hand, same date, . . .	789 83
“ Cost of material, finishing, &c., in 1859, . . .	9,060 50
“ Rent of store in Eighth Street,	360 00
“ Salary and commissions to salesman, boy's wages, porterages, &c.,	880 00
“ Overwork and wages paid to pupils and HOME inmates,	3,138 64
	<hr/>
	\$17,048 12

CR.

By amount of sales in 1859, viz. :

At the Store, S. Eighth Street, . . .	\$8,899 92
At the Institution,	3,371 90
	<hr/>
	\$12,271 82
“ Value of finished goods on hand, Jan'y 2, 1860, . .	3,572 52
“ Value of raw material on hand, January 2, 1860, . .	833 53
“ Mattresses and other articles made for the house, . .	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,727 87
Balance against the Manufacturing Department, . . .	320 25
	<hr/>
	\$17,048 12

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. Robert Patterson, Treasurer, in account with the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

To income from the Birch legacy, in 1859,	:	\$6,571 50	By cash to the Committee of Instruction for
" cash from sales of merchandise,	:	9,972 22	the purchase of manufacturing stock
" net proceeds of Wednesday exhibitions,	:	1,278 72	and machines, salaries, musical in-
" cash from Abram Miller's legacy,	:	500 00	struments, apparatus, school-books,
" cash from donation of A. Stewart, Esq.,	:	100 00	printing, &c. &c.,
" cash from miscellaneous receipts,	:	51 88	To the Committee on Household, for
" cash from pupils at private charge,	:	1,317 00	provisions, fuel, repairs, furniture,
" cash for State pupils, viz.,	:		gas, salaries, wages, clothing, &c., .
Pennsylvania,	:	\$22,000 00	" outfits to graduates from exhibition fund,
New Jersey.	:	533 33	" " miscellaneous expenses,
Delaware,	:	300 00	" " for improvement of real estate,
		22,833 33	
			<hr/>
		\$42,624 65	\$16,988 08

The undersigned certify that, on a careful examination of the foregoing accounts, they find the same correctly stated and properly supported by vouchers.

WILLIAM R. LEJEE, PIERCE BUTLER,	} Committee on Finance.
MORRIS PATTERSON,	} Committee of Audit and
THOMAS C. JAMES,	} Inspection.
N. B. KNEASS,	

JANUARY 9, 1860.

LIST OF PUPILS.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

M A L E S.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Bennett, William H.,	Susquehanna.
Bennett, Charles,	"
Belles, John C.,	Butler.
Boyer, Jesse M.,	"
Boon, Forrester,	Philadelphia.
Beardslee, Clark,	Wayne.
Conrad, Wm. H.,	Somerset.
Derringer, John,	Philadelphia.
Dunn, William,	"
Eccles, Wm. A.,	Fayette.
Ford, Michael,	Philadelphia.
Fish, Augustus D.,	Lyeoming.
Griffiths, David,	Sehuylkill.
Gunton, John S.	Luzerne.
Henry, John,	Northumberland.
Hent, Edward H.,	Philadelphia.
Irwin, Geo. W.,	Chester.
Jones, William,	Juniata.
Kerr, Samuel,	Bueks.
Kneass, N. B.,	Philadelphia.
Lyneh, Berriah M.,	Mereer.
Leggett, Emory,	"
Mangin, Lawrenee,	Huntingdon.
McCollin, William,	Philadelphia.
McCreery, Aquilla C.,	"
MeVey, William,	"
Nece, Clark D.,	Erie.
Nesmyth, Alfred,	Philadelphia.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Owen, John,	Philadelphia.
Owen, John,	Alleghany.
Ousterhout, Wm.,	"
Pitcher, James H.,	Philadelphia.
Pollock, John,	"
Pontefract, Edward,	Beaver.
Peiffer, John G.,	Crawford.
Righter, John E.,	Montgomery.
Stahlnecker, Wm. H.,	Lehigh.
Smith, Augustus C.,	Philadelphia.
Smith, Joseph,	York.
Shields, Hugh,	Jefferson.
Springer, James,	Fayette.
Schoolman, Augustus,	York.
Williams, Michael,	Franklin.
Wolverton, Thomas,	Philadelphia.
Wood, James,	Fayette.
Walters, Hanson,	"
York, William,	Philadelphia.

F E M A L E S.

Balles, Rosanna,	Philadelphia.
Bennett, Emily,	Susquehanna.
Boyer, Emma,	Berks.
Burke, Joanna,	Philadelphia.
Blottenberry, Sarah,	Luzerne.
Clarke, Ann Amelia,	Jefferson.
Clarke, Catharine,	Philadelphia.
Campbell, Hannah,	Franklin.
Coulton, Jane E.,	Philadelphia.
Clarke, Mary,	"
Greenwalt, Mary,	"
Gardner, Virginia,	"
Graves, Rosabella,	Alleghany.
Gordon, Laura Louisa,	Luzerne.
Haslem, Ellen,	Philadelphia.
Hogg, Hannah,	"
Howard, Emma J.,	"
Helems, Emily,	Luzerne.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Kibby, Mary A. L.,	Philadelphia.
Lafore, Lisetta,	"
Lyle, Rachel,	"
McCullough, Isabella,	"
Maloy, Annie,	Bucks.
Martin, Bridget,	"
McCabe, Bridget,	Philadelphia.
Nichol, Nancy V.,	Schuylkill.
Pitner, Martha T.,	Northumberland.
Pettit, Elizabeth,	Lycoming.
Powell, Rosanna,	Luzerne.
Quinlivin, Mary,	Alleghany.
Quinlivin, Margaret,	"
Roberts, Emeline,	Philadelphia.
Smith, A. Almina,	Erie.
Starrett, Elizabeth,	Philadelphia.
Shale, M. Ellen,	Lycoming.
Shale, Sarah,	"
Stark, Eliza M.,	Philadelphia.
Smith, E. Eleanor,	York.
Smart, Emma,	Philadelphia.
Silberman, Rosalie,	"
Wills, Rebecca,	Montgomery.
Winslow, Mary Lydia,	Philadelphia.
White, Emma E.,	"
Williams, Elizabeth,	Luzerne.
Wylen, Margaret,	Philadelphia
Walton, Martha M.,	"

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Garton, N. B. (a blind mute),	Cumberland.
Hall, Euphemia M.,	Mercer.
Smith, Mary Elizabeth,	Hunterdon.
Cosabooone, Sarah,	Atlantic.
Robinson, Anna E.,	Morris.
Shurtz, Mary,	Hunterdon.
McDonough,	Middlesex.
Bessler, Jacob,	Camden.

FROM DELAWARE.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Hollingsworth, Jos. F.,	New Castle.
Reybold, George,	"
Reybold, John,	"
Jefferson, Joshua,	Sussex.

FROM ALL OTHER PLACES.

McHenry, James Noel,	Georgia.
Raynor, Penelope,	"
Farley, Ellen,	Washington, D. C.
Marriott, Edward,	Maryland.

ASSISTANTS.

McMillan, William,	Hildreth, Hannah,
Mallett, Mary Ann,	Lyneh, Sarah,
Gill, Maria,	Karrigan, Ambrose,
Fennimore, Elizabeth A.,	Weaver, Peter.

IN THE HOME.

Besant, Peter,	Gutzlaff, Fanny,
Cruser, Matilda,	Kinny, Michael,
Cruser, Catharine,	Lawrennee, R. L.,
Cormany, Maria,	McClosky, James,
Carolin, Thomas,	Osborne, Eliza,
Donnelly, Mary,	Pfahler, Catharine.
Doherty, Eliza,	Wilson, Elizabeth A.
Fithian, Annie,	

ADULTS IN THE WORK DEPARTMENT.

Brown, Thomas,	Kepner, John,
Coyle, James,	Morgan, John,
Crilly, Michael,	MeManus, Wm.,
Cheetham, Jos. M.,	Moran, Wm.,
Dewson, Henry,	Marsh, Simon,
Daey, Thomas,	McLean, Hugh,
Folwell, Jas. M.,	Niehols, John,
Gribben, Thomas,	Riley, Bernard,
Gilmore, William,	Wall, Matthew,
Hamilton, James,	White, Thomas.
Horen, Edward,	

TERMS

FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pay pupils are charged two hundred dollars a year, which includes board, instruction, and medical attendance.

Blind children, in indigent circumstances, from the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, are provided for by those States, respectively, for the term of five to eight years.

The most suitable time for admission is between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Pupils are not usually received under ten, nor over seventeen years of age, except for a more limited period, to learn some useful handicraft.

Applications may be addressed to Franklin Peale, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Admission and Discharge, or to the Principal.

Vacation continues two months—from 1st July to 1st September. Pupils should commence with the term in September, if possible.

FORM OF A LEGACY.

I hereby give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND," in Philadelphia, and their successors forever (if real estate), all that, &c.; (if personal), the sum of, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Institution is situated at the corner of Twentieth and Race Streets, and is convenient of access by several City Passenger Railroads, viz., the Race and Vine, and the Arch Street Lines.

The Institution is open to visitors every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, when an opportunity is afforded to examine the Work-rooms. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock an Exhibition is given—consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and exercises with the apparatus used in the instruction of the pupils.

Owing to the impossibility of accommodating the large crowds that attend these exhibitions, when free, a small admission fee is charged at the door. The fund thus collected is appropriated in outfits to graduate pupils, on leaving the Institution.

Fancy articles and brushes are offered for sale, before and after the Exhibition, in the female pupils Work-rooms.

The Store of the Institution is at No. 11 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, for the sale of goods manufactured by the pupils and blind workmen; where Corn Brooms, Hair Brushes, Cloth, Hat, Shoe, and Horse Brushes, Hand-Scrubs, Door-mats, of coir, manilla, and jute; and Rag Carpet, all made of the best materials, are furnished, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices.

Grocers and other dealers are particularly invited to examine the above articles. Exchanges will be made for groceries at cash prices.

